

ROOSEVELT WILL SUPPORT TAFT

Under No Circumstances Will He Enter Race.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS NOT QUESTIONED

Good Political News Taken to President From His Predecessor by Mutual Friend—Cordial Meeting Between the Two at Cardinal Gibbons's Jubilee.

Washington, June 6.—President Taft, in his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1912, will receive the unqualified endorsement of former President Theodore Roosevelt, which will be uttered just as cordially as it was to the campaign of 1908. This is the best political news Mr. Taft has received in many months, and it comes to him in a manner that leaves no doubt as to its authenticity.

The information that Colonel Roosevelt under no circumstances will allow his own name to be presented to the Republican National Convention was conveyed to the White House several days ago, but it did not become known until to-night. That Colonel Roosevelt feels that the Taft administration should be continued was brought out partly as the result of a cordial greeting between the two men at the Cardinal Gibbons jubilee, in Baltimore, to-day.

Support Is Assured. Whether the Roosevelt approval of Mr. Taft's candidacy will go far enough to take the former President into the campaign as an active stump speaker is problematical, but the force of his personality will be with the President is assured. This fact is not expected to prove pleasing to Republicans who have made no secret of their desire to bring Colonel Roosevelt forward as a formidable rival for the 1912 nomination. Many of these Republicans no doubt will refuse to abandon hope until Colonel Roosevelt himself, in quoted statement, announces his position, and thus breaks the silence concerning the administration which he maintained since landing in New York on his return from his African hunt.

The information that Colonel Roosevelt would be found aligned with the President, rather than against him, was brought directly to Mr. Taft from Mr. Roosevelt by a mutual friend high in official life, who was connected with both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations in a capacity that enabled him to gain and retain the confidence, in fact, the warm personal friendship, of both men.

The meeting at Baltimore between the President and Mr. Roosevelt was only incidental to the celebration of Cardinal Gibbons's jubilee, but it was an incident that awakened the political interest of the Senators and Congressmen and others in official life who were there to-day.

They met first in the reception room in the Fifth Regiment Armory, where the jubilee celebration was held. They talked together there for ten minutes. They shook hands with old friends; they chatted, laughed and behaved just as they would in the most intimate of circumstances. Mr. Roosevelt was in the White House and Mr. Taft was Secretary of War. They carried the spirit of friendliness up to the platform, and, sitting side by side, they conversed in undertones through much of the afternoon.

Greeted the President. Mr. Roosevelt reached Baltimore before the President, and was waiting for him at the armory.

"Hello, Mr. President," said he in the high pitched voice that Washington used to know so well. "I'm so glad to see you. I want to inquire about Mrs. Theodore."

"Hello, Theodore," replied the President. "How are you?"

Shortly afterwards Mr. Roosevelt was taken aside by the President. The two men were together about ten minutes, beyond any range of any other person. Afterwards it was said that they "tricked about Mrs. Taft's health."

The President invited the colonel to Washington on June 19 to be his guest in the White House at his silver wedding anniversary. Mr. Roosevelt said he would try to manage it.

STEEL TRUST MAY BE INVESTIGATED

Government Preparing to Attack Under Sherman Law.

GATHERING FACTS FOR PRESIDENT

Big Men of Concern May Also Face Criminal Prosecution—Information Gathered by Bureau of Corporations to Be Turned Over to House Committee.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—The great steel trust, so long under suspicion and attack as an alleged violator of the Sherman anti-trust law, is soon to feel the onslaught of the government, according to trustworthy information high enough up to warrant credence.

Not only will the trust be proceeded against just as were the Standard Oil and the tobacco trusts, but it is quite possible that the big men of the concern may find criminal prosecution begun against them.

No details as to the probable action of the Department of Justice are to be had, for the good reason that President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham have not reached any definite decision as to what they will do. Furthermore, it may be some time before they go into conference to determine finally the plan they will follow.

Accumulating the Facts. The most that is known to-day is that the President and the Attorney-General have been accumulating facts about the great combination, and that as these facts begin to take shape they justify a belief upon the part of the highest officials of the government that the corporation, possibly its officials, should be proceeded against in judicial manner, so that the courts of the land may decide whether the Sherman anti-trust law is being violated.

As far as the Department of Justice is concerned, it has been investigating the trust for years. For the last year it has been going into the history of the corporation and its operations with unusual vigor and persistence. The clamor for government action upon the giant of all trusts has not abated, and the administration from a purpose to gather every available piece of data, so that if action was determined upon, ammunition would be plentiful.

With dense files of reports, the Attorney-General sat back and waited for the interpretation of the Sherman law by the Supreme Court in the two big cases recently decided. He wanted a clear idea of what the courts would say about the trust, and the decisions are in process of digestion by the administration, and the point has been reached where serious consideration will be given to the course to be pursued. There will be no rush about the ultimate course to be followed. Facts are coming out every day that will aid in the solution.

Taft to Review Report. There will be laid upon the desk of the President, within ten days a full report of the investigation of the organization of the steel trust by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. The President has been informed as to the general outline of the report, but he will wait the full report and go over it carefully. It is then his purpose to submit the report which is said to be a most important one, to the House committee that is investigating the steel trust and to the Senate.

It is now known that the report of Commissioner Smith, dealing with many phases of the operations of the trust, will not be a favorable one, by any means. It will not be upon this report, however, that action will finally be taken by the government. That action will be taken upon information in the hands of the Department of Justice and elsewhere.

Confirmed by Gary. It is pretty well known that the statements made by E. H. Gary before the House committee have not convinced to holding the administration off the trust. His statements have confirmed what the administration has long known. At the Department of Justice he is regarded as having aided materially in making out a case against the concern of which he is at the head.

The report of Commissioner Smith is being prepared with great rapidity, so as to reach the White House as early as possible. The investigations upon which it is based have been going on for three years, having been begun under President Roosevelt and continued by orders of President Taft.

MOST PROMINENT MEN OF NATION JOIN IN TRIBUTES TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

President and Other Officials Eulogize Venerable Churchman.

OVATION GREETED HIS APPEARANCE

Wheels of Government Almost Stop While Senators and Representatives Take Part in Wonderful Demonstration. Aged Primate Manifests His Keen Pleasure.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—James Cardinal Gibbons missed his afternoon walk to-day. For the first time in years, one of the very few in the twenty-five years that he has been the only prince of the Catholic Church in the United States, he missed that afternoon stroll over the streets of Baltimore, where he listened to bankers and beggar and took to heart the troubles of "his people."

Instead of the walk that had become a feature of that part of the city in which he lived, the cardinal sat this afternoon on the temporary stage in the Fifth Regiment Armory and listened to the great men of the nation speak in eulogy of his life. President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain; Speaker Clark, of New York; Governor Crothers, of Maryland; former Speaker Cannon and Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, sat with the cardinal, and all of them except the Chief Justice spoke in praise of him.

Among the 500 guests seated on the platform behind the President, the cardinal and the other speakers, were more than a score of Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Probably a more distinguished gathering was never held in this country outside of Washington, and the wheels of government came pretty near a stop, while those who sit in charge of them paid honor to the cardinal. The armory holds 15,000 people, its builders say, and it was crowded to the doors.

Sits by President. The cardinal sat in a red plush chair in the center of the stage. To his right was President Taft; then came former President Roosevelt and Chief Justice White, and on the cardinal's left were Speaker Clark, of Maryland; Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain; Representative Cannon.

The ovation that greeted Mr. Roosevelt as he came up the steps with Chief Justice White was remarkable, but that which greeted the cardinal as he climbed the stairs with President Taft was far more marked.

The cardinal wore the red robe, the skull cap of red and the deep green ring of office. Through all the speeches he sat smiling, every changing expression of a wrinkled and kindly face and his bright eyes shining with pleasure that this tribute afforded him.

He smiled like a boy when President Taft introduced him to Mr. Roosevelt; he laughed with glee when the Chief Justice shook his hand, and the ghost of a grin flickered over his face when Speaker Clark, mixing for a moment with religion, declared that he had been a potent force for good "among both Catholics and Republicans."

Following Governor Crothers, who presided, President Taft made the first speech. He said in part:

"This assembly, I venture to say, can find few counterparts in history. We are here as American citizens to congratulate the American primate of one of the great churches of the world upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the highest office in his church but one, and upon the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the church as one of its priests. We are not here as members of any denomination. We are not here in any official capacity. But we are here to recognize and honor in him his high virtues as a patriotic member of our political community, and one who through his long and useful life has snared no efforts in the cause of good citizenship and the uplifting of his fellowmen."

Indication of Position. "As American citizens, we are proud that his prominence in the church ranks of cardinal. The party which has this rank is conferred in his church upon bishops and priests so far from Rome is an indication of the position which he had won among his fellow churchmen. But what we are especially delighted to see coming to him, and his life is the entire consistency which he has demonstrated between earnest and single-minded patriotism and love of country on the one hand, and sincere devotion to his church upon the other. One of the tenets of his church is respect for constituted authority, and always have we found him on the side of law and order, always in favor of peace and good will to all men; always in favor of religious tolerance, and always strong in the conviction that complete freedom in the matter of religion is the best condition under which churches may thrive."

"Nothing could more clearly show the character of the man, whose jubilee we celebrate to-day, than the testimonial that this assembly is to his value as a neighbor in the community of Baltimore. If you find what a man is, go to his home and his neighbors, and there, if everything that he does and says rings true and shows his heart-whole interest in the welfare of men and women and children near about him, you have the strongest proof of his virtues as a lover of mankind."

"In spite of the burden and responsibilities of his high position in the church, he has taken part in the many great movements for the betterment of mankind, and has shown himself not only a good Catholic in the church sense, but he has been broadly catholic in the secular sense of that word, so that the affection felt for him by his co-religionists has spread to all denominations, and to all the people."

(Continued on Second Page.)



PRESIDENT TAFT. FORMER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

WIDESPREAD PLOT AGAINST MADERO

Instigators Hope to Restore Hostile Political Element to Power.

ARRESTS EXPECTED SOON

Movement Said to Have Branches in San Antonio, El Paso and New York.

Juarez, Mexico, June 6.—A widespread plot against Francisco I. Madero, Jr., with ramifications in San Antonio, El Paso, New York and Mexico City, has been discovered, according to news coming from Mexican government officers to-day.

The first purpose of the instigators is said to be the establishment in the cities of Juarez, similar to those of the revolutionary party, and then to carry on a sympathetic effort to hamper and to restore to power a political element that was ousted when President Diaz resigned.

Secret service men in various parts of Mexico, have been instructed to make arrests, in the hope that the movement may be broken up before it assumes any considerable proportion. Among the points where arrests are expected are Piedras Negras, formerly called Ciudad, Porfirio Diaz and Chihuahua.

Trip Is Postponed. Abram Gonzales, provisional governor of Chihuahua, to-day announced he had been compelled to postpone his trip to Chihuahua, because of a threat to his life. He said he had received word that an offer of \$40,000 had been made to prevent his reaching Chihuahua. The information came from such a source that he did not hesitate to postpone his trip.

In connection with the arrest of Cruz Rey, a former Federal life politician, who is in jail here, experts to-day examined the bomb which was seized when about to be taken into the hall room where Madero was entertained the night before he left for Mexico City. The bomb contained two sticks of dynamite, a fuse and a cap, and was loaded with sixteen pieces of rough iron.

These plots do not detract from the popularity of Senator Madero, said a provisional government officer. "It is only natural after so swift a change in government, that many of the old regime should be reluctant to give up their power, and that they should even resort to desperate measures."

Before leaving here, Senator Madero said he intended to deal rigorously with all conspirators when he reached Mexico City.

Madero Closely Guarded. Inrapito, Guanajuato, June 6.—(On board Madero special train).—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and his party took luncheon at Inrapito to-day, on the way to Mexico City in a special train. (Continued on Second Page.)

WILL MAKE FIGHT ON SENATE FLOOR

Active Campaign Against Root Amendment Is Started.

TAFT URGES ITS DEFEAT

Fearing It May Prove Fatal to Reciprocity, Appeals to Democrats.

Washington, June 6.—Abandoning hope of defeating in committee the Root amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill affecting the print paper and wood pulp clause of the government, friends of the measure to-day began on the floor of the Senate an active campaign to prevent acceptance of the Root provision. The President showed anxiety over the situation, when, after an extended session of the Senate Finance Committee to-day, he appealed to the Democratic Senators to stand out against the amendment. Senator Stone expressed to the President his confidence that far more than a majority would be found voting against the Root and all other amendments that may be offered.

The administration throughout has contended that amendment to the bill probably would be fatal, and by reason of this contention the measure was passed by the House in the form desired by the State Department. The same argument was advanced when the measure was turned over to the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Penrose, of the committee, has endeavored to prevent consideration of any amendments.

Knox Falls to Appear. Secretary of State Knox was to have been before the committee to-day to urge the committee to report the measure to the Senate in its present form and explain wherein the Root amendment would nullify or postpone the agreement, but previous engagements prevented his appearance. The principal fight on the floor will be based on the Root provision, but whether it be accepted or rejected, the friends of reciprocity are now hopeful of success. The reason for their exultation is found in the decision of a majority of the Democratic Senators to make no effort to attach the House free list bill to the House reciprocity measure.

A decided majority of the Democrats are favorable to reciprocity, but until comparatively recently many of them, disposed toward political advantage, and insisted that the Canadian bill should receive no consideration, except in connection with the pet Democratic measure. They have abandoned that attitude, and now announce boldly that they will oppose all amendments of whatever nature. They have even gone to the extent of rejecting overtures from the progressives, which are coupled with a promise on the part of the latter to tack the free list on to the reciprocity bill.

"We want a vote on the free list," they say, "and shall insist on having it, but it must be separate from reciprocity."

Advocates Are Confident. Advocates of the bill are confident of success, but the vote will be postponed for several weeks, with intense struggle and stormy resistance meantime. No one predicts a vote earlier than July 15, and some extend the time by a month.

Senator Penrose will make an effort to get the reciprocity bill out of the Committee on Finance to-morrow, but as many amendments will be presented he may fail. The bill will be reported without recommendation.

Committee Is Named. Washington, June 6.—Carrying out the program agreed upon yesterday by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Senator Dillingham to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution. (Continued on Second Page.)

TAFT CRITICIZED IN HOUSE REPORT

His Attitude on Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill Discussed.

RAP FOR THE TARIFF BOARD

Underwood Wool Bill Submitted by Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, June 6.—Sharply criticizing President Taft, the Republican party and the tariff board, the report on the Underwood wool bill was submitted to the House to-day by Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. Quoting President Taft's addresses, after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill, in which he declared "the woolen schedule is indefensible, and I propose to say so," the report says:

"Had the President made these public admissions earlier, while the tariff of 1909 was under consideration by Congress, his declarations would have been of real service to the people, and would have enabled them to protest against the betrayal of the public welfare to private greed."

The report deals at some length with the attitude of the administration in not communicating to Congress data on the "steel trust," and other industries now being investigated, and the failure of the tariff board to communicate the data of the tariff board appears to be," says the report, "that they, in conference with and under the sole control of the President, shall be the sole judges as to what part of the data for purposes of legislation, and this situation must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation."

Reasons Back of Delay. "It is therefore not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the Congress of statistical information, collected by the tariff board concerning wool and woolen goods, as there has been in communicating to Congress or making public the data by the Bureau of Corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries."

The report maintains that any further delay in the revision of the wool and woolen schedule would be objectionable to the public. In explaining the determination of the committee not to put raw wool on the free list, but to reduce the present duty to 20 per cent, the committee insists, as the Democratic caucus did, that the duty "is not to be construed as an abandonment of any Democratic policy."

The present situation of the treasury, the report following a long course of unwarranted extravagance by the Republican party, and the appropriation already made by the Sixty-first Congress, which the Democratic minority could not limit, require that the revenue from customs duties in the immediate future be maintained at approximately the total of the fiscal year 1910."

No Reason for System. The committee states that there is no sufficient reason for continuing the complicated and troublesome system of classification of raw wools, classifying it as a "great burden and annoyance to the customs service, and adding to the expense of collecting duties of raw wool."

It is asserted that the average value placed on manufactures of wool, on the imports and duties as estimated, is \$1.00 per pound. (Continued on Second Page.)

MEMORIAL BOARD OFFERS HOSPITAL AS GIFT TO CITY

May Be Opened Free to Public Under Deal Now Pending.

PLANS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

While No Definite Agreement Has Been Reached, It Is Known That Negotiations Have About Been Closed—To Be Operated by City.

Although no definite statement has been given to the public, it became known yesterday that negotiations are pending, the result of which may mean that the Memorial Hospital will be presented to the city of Richmond to be owned and operated as a free institution. Several months ago when The Times-Dispatch printed a statement to this effect, there were vigorous denials, due evidently to the fact that no definite or final agreement had been reached.

Several Conferences Held. The plan was never abandoned. Lately, however, there have been a number of conferences at which representatives of the hospital board and representatives of the city have discussed the matter in all of its details, and now it is known that an agreement is in sight. But the proposition, so far as the city is concerned, must be accepted and ratified by the Council, inasmuch as the city will be called upon, in the event the deal is closed, to appropriate money to maintain the hospital. This cost, it is claimed, will be nominal, compared with the magnitude of the gift.

Self-Perpetuating Board. By the terms of the agreement now pending, the Memorial is to be managed by a board of five members, three representing the institution and two representing the city. It is stipulated that the Mayor and the president of the Board of Health shall be ex-officio members of this board, though it will be self-perpetuating.

Under this arrangement it is pointed out that the hospital will not be under political management, that no such conditions could prevail as have been found heretofore in the conduct of the City Home Hospital, that it could be operated along the same high plane as in the past, and therefore continue to rank as one of the best organizations in the South.

No Offer to Sell. There is no offer on the part of the Hospital Board to sell the Memorial to the city. The property as it stands to-day is worth \$250,000, although this estimate is based on its good name, its reputation and its record of years of usefulness. Exactly what it would cost the city for maintenance is not known. Should it be turned into a strictly free institution, the cost might be reduced to a few hundred dollars. It is understood that this would not be the case; that while it would be free to all who asked, there would still be high-class pay wards for those who could afford it. Again, it is stated that the cost of the property, including the land, would not be hurt by the fact that it is free, especially as the Memorial for years has done a tremendous amount of charity work, and has never turned away a patient because he happened to lack funds.

There were reports yesterday that the city's end of the negotiations had been handled by Chairman H. R. Pollard, Jr., of the Finance Committee, but Mr. Pollard declined last night to discuss the matter in any of its phases.

May Soon Reach Council. The Council Committee on Relief of the Poor, which conducts the affairs of the City Home Hospital, has before it now a movement by which it is hoped to secure \$300,000 by a special bond issue rider for the erection and equipment of a strictly free municipal hospital. There is objection to the "rider" feature because of the lack of information and because of the belief that the whole bond issue plan for improvements might be defeated should eleventh-hour provisions be added. It was said yesterday that the new hospital proposition had hastened negotiations with the Memorial board, and members of the Council who have heard of the offer believe that the matter may be presented at the meeting of the lower branch to-morrow night.

Emphasizes Friendship. Leading French Journals Discuss Relations Between France and United States. Paris, June 6.—The succession of fetes and dedications in America in honor of France and Frenchmen, culminating in the unveiling at Washington May 23 of a memorial to Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant, the French engineer, who was slain at Washington in the French press, are now being followed up here by a series of leading articles in various French journals emphasizing the friendship between the United States and France.

The Temps to-night, after summing up the relations between the two countries, says:

"The keynote of the political relations between the United States and France is friendship and sympathy. In conclusion the paper says: 'France is entirely grateful for the United States friendship, and will do all it can to tighten the bonds of sympathy.'"